THE UNION - IT MUST BE PRESERVED .- [JACKSON

The Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Hamilton County .- Speeches of Vallandigham, Pendleton and Voorhees .. Resolution Proposing a National Democratic Convention in Indianapolis.

There was an immense assemblage of the peo ple at the meeting in Hamilton, Ohio, on Satur day last, not withstanding the inclemency of the weather. It was in every respect a decided suc cess. The meetings of a similar character which are being held throughout the North are the bes ndications of popular sentiment and the power ful revolution going on in the public mind in re gard to the crisis in our national affairs. The only hope for the preservation of constitutional liberty and free government is in these upheavings of the public mind and the unmistakable de termination of the people to maintain them, re gardless of the sacrifices which it may require The speeches of Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM, PEN.

DIRTON and VOORHEEN were alike able and elo

quent vindications of popular rights, and most forcibly set forth the principles and theory upon which our political is stitutions are based. They can be read with profit by all classes of readers and if the admonitions they contain are not heeded, we have but little hope for the preserva tion of popular liberty-the integrity and capacity the people to govern themselves. The representatives of the party power, judging them by their acts, are administering the Government without regard to the popular voice, and if the people sustain them in their usurpations of power, it will be an admission on their part that self-government-popular government-is a failure. Are the people ready to republishe the boasted experiment of a Repub lican Government and permit the chaims of despo tism to be placed upon themselves and their pos terity? This is the issue upon the country, and it cannot be denied except by those who are will fully blind are willing to sacrifice the blessings and independence of a free Government to perpetuate

The resolutions suggest the calling of National Democratic Convention in this deve the third Tuesday of May next. The proposition is worthy of consideration, but it is quedionable whether the day named is not too early for the assembling of such a body.

The Democracy are powerless except in moral sentiment, and it is doubtful whether the present Administration would stop in its suicidal policy even if the patriots of the Revolution should arise from their graves to warn them of their folly and madness. But we favor any experiment-any policy-which may save the Government from the destruction which awaits it under the rule of the men who have demonstrated their

utter incapacity to wisely administer it. We call especial attention to what Mr. VAL-LANDIGHAM says in reference to the Administration having recently refused a proposition for the restoration of the Union of the States. It is sig nificant as to what the people may expect from the powers that be in the future management of our national difficulties and dangers:

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH. Mr. Vallandigham commenced by stating that,

although the weather was bad, the cause of the Democracy was good, and, when he looked out upon the vast multitude before him, he was filled with hope and joy. He alluded to the approbation he had received from tens of thousands other States, but the kindly greeting he received at home, among his own friends, was far sweeter to him than the applause of strangers. He was thankful for this reception, and was rejoiced to find that in the hearts of the people there was living an attachment to civil liberty. He and other Representatives had passed through the most terrible of all trials, equal to those any other country had endured, but they had kept the faith, and had dared to love liberty in the-e worst of times. He was ever with the people of his district, and, whenever called, would cheerfully re spond. Other occasions had established his record, and he did not desire then to repeat it. He claimed that, but for the act of the Abolition party, civil war might have been averted, but he had only two new things which he desired to discuss. First, the party in power, the Administra tion, had refused to entertain a proposition for the restoration of the Union of these States. Only a few weeks since, the Emperor of France-that mighty nation who, in days gone by, had aided us in the procurement of our independence-proposed by peaceable mediation to settle this most terrible internal difficulty in which our country is involved. Did the Administration accept the mediation? No, but obstinately and wickedly refused to entertain the proposition. On the 12th of last December, when from the city of Rich mond information came to the city of New York that there was a disposition to compromise and return delegates to the National Congress and be obetlient to the Constitution and the laws, and thus restore the Union as it was, the President, on that day, rejected the proposition, and the damn and the letter has not yet been given to the pub-The day after the Federal army crossed the Rappahannock into Fredericksburg, under the belief that Richmond was to fall, and thus end the rebellion. The day previous Abraham Lincoln rejected all propositions to return, over his own signature; and the day after the hopes of the blind min in the White House were dissipated in the defeat at Fredericksburg, and the loss of twenty thousand of our sons and brothers. He could have entertained the proposition on the 16th of December, but he heedlessly and wickedly drove away all overtures The question now arises, who has refused terms of peace or war? The Administration party—the Abolitionists. The military power which has been executed in

the seceded States for some time, now have made a bold attempt to declare martial law over all the United States. Not in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi-no. In Indiana, a sister Northern State, Colonel Henry B. Carrington issues Order No 15, that "the babit of carrying arms upon the person has greatly increased"-it has increased. and will increase more, [cheers]-"and is prejudicial to peace and good order"-give us peace and good order, and we will lay aside our arms-"as well as a violation of civil law"-which the speaker denied as untrue. Mr. V. read the remainder of the order, in

which it is stated that the Major General com manding the Department having ordered, &c . H. B Carrington, Colonel 18th United States In fantry, commanding, signs this order. He had nothing disrespectful to say of Col Curington He had served with him in the State militia, and only desired to speak of him as Colonel of the 18th United States Infantry, speaking for the Major General of the Department of Ohio. Mr. V had a general order to read, to which he called particular attention, "The right of the people to carry and bear arms shall not be in fringed." That is order No. 1 signed by Gen eral George Washington Who shall be obeyed-Order No. 1, as found in the Constitution of the United States, or Order No. 15, issued by Col H. B Carrington? The Colonel forgets his business when he undertakes to supersede the Constitution of the United States. Now for General Order No. 2, to be found in the Constitution of Ohio. .The people have a right to bear arms for the defense of themselves and the State" Col Carrington was the gentleman who made a raid into Illinois with two hundred men and arrested a Judge while on the bench. "Upon what meat

Colonel Carrington undertakes to lecture the people on the subject of bearing arms, and it has been mode-tly done for a shoulder strapped gertiemsn. "The Major General of the Department having ordered"-who gave him the right to order? What says the Constitution? "The right of the people to bear arms shall not be infringed." and the right to keep arms implies the right to buy arms, and the right to buy ammunition for those arms, and lead and percussion caps included. Why. Lord bless me, we are having nothing but Abolition, conscription, and everything end

bath this our Casar fed?"

salute.] Mr. V. continued: Was that powder purchased before Gen Wright's order was i-sued? Ings? The Government? The Constitution made The order of the military gentleman with two the Government, conferred upon it its powers, stars on his shoulders extends over the entire de , marked out the path in which it should tread, partment. The Major General and Colonel gave it the law of its being, and pre-cribed in aforesaid have a right to prohibit men under their that law that "Congress shall make no law command to purchase arms, lead, &c., but have abridging the freedom of speech or of the pres. no more right to prohibit you and I than the or the right of the people peaceably to a semble

in Richmond, Indiana, a few days since, and tion-your servants, your agents-intrusted by nothing has been done to those soldiers for that you for a brief space with the execution of the act. These acts are two edged, and will cut powers which you have conferred upon the Govboth ways by and by, and as the driver said to ernment? The Administration is not the Gov-Tom Corwin, when the latter threatened to whip ernment. W. might as well call the engineer him, "that's a game two can play." In the great | the engine, or the Sheriff the law. State of Indiana, a mob of solliers who had never Mr. Seward understands this. He says:

soldiers? He had but one single rule to lay of disloyalty to the other " questions meet at the ballot-box, but meet a mob to that of their masters, the people? chief by the chains of the Constitution." Mr. V. force, and to resist oppression by assault. said, there's the lesson for freemen to read. He We hear much of disloyalty now a days. What had said in Philadelphia, New Jersey and else | does it mean? I don't find that word in the Conwhere what he would say now, that, whenever an stitution nor in the laws. I looked in the dic-

Union must be restored and perpetuated. MR. PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

Department, this meeting should not be held. I there been a party more devoted to the Constitu for discussion.

of our national affairs, the magnitude of the perils | we are disloyal. terests at stake will impart earnestness, and zeal, works.

peals to a spirit of lawless violence, with cant Mr. Lincoln, in tones which he can understand, about disloyal meetings, disloyal opinions, dis that his proclamation must be recalled, and that loval speeches; with demands for the more severe policy must be abanconed? punishment of old crimes, and the invention of I have seen these same thieves and plunderers new crimes. And we need not look far to see infest the halls of Congress, and cry out "prosemilitary tower, and mob power dispersing politi- cute vigorously the war, more blood, more blood; eal meetings, destroying printing presses and land instigate measures which would enable them jeopardizing life and property. And almost daily to plunge their arms deeper into the Treasury you may see appeals to the military power to sup | Shall I not say so? But if I do, the Republican press Democratic newspapers. Why? Because party will be injured, and new representatives. they have committed any crime? No! Because Democrats, will be sent in the place of these Re-Because they have counseled resistance to the Mr Chase power to borrow 900,000,000 of money enforcement of any law? No! But simply be on the credit of the United States, and for a great cause they appeal from Presidents and Congresses | part of it to issue bonds, or notes of legal tender. to the people, and ask ther to pass upon the wis as he may see fit Shall I not say that this is undom of the policy of the Administration. It is wise, detrimental to the interests of the country, well, therefore, now, at the very outset of this is illegal, lest somebody may be deterred thereby contest, to survey the ground on which we stand, from taking the loan? to inquire what are our duties, as well as our rights, in order that we may honestly and faith been passed, giving to the President the powers fully perform all our duties, and in y insist as the of a D ctator, overriding State laws, State Conlast extremity on every jot and tittle of our stitutions. State rights, shall I not say so, lest rights. They are defined in the Constitution. They grow out of its provisions. They are the and at the first moment possible demand its re ing evidence of that rejection exists in New York over his own autograph. [cries, "hear," hear," but there is an obligation of secrecy at present, It is the duty of every citizen to promptly and readily to respond to every demand which the and I further ask why the war is prosecuted, and President may lawfully make upon him; promptly I answer the question myself by reading a letter and readily obey every act of the Federal Con gress, so long as it remains unrepealed on the friend and adviser of the President, who att to book, and uncanceled by the Courts-a says in a letter to a Union meeting in York, decided conviction that one demand is unneces sary, that the policy is unwise, that the law is un constitutional, will not refleve the citizen from the duty of prompt obedience. On the other in one of his early contests for freedom; ' I see hand, it is the right of the citizen to discuss every question, or policy or order, to entertain a conviction, and to express it plainly and openly. in debate, but of arms " public and in private, of the wisdom of any measure, or the motives of any public officer in the bosom friend of Mr. Seward, who says: "But tionality of any law, or of any order, or of any understood that the views and policy of Messrs. exercise of power by appeal to the courts, and to Summer, Greeley. Wendell Phillips, Ward Beechtest its wisdom and beneficence by an appeal to er. &c , obtain in the conduct of the war, it will the people; and if by taste of his position, he is charged in any degree with responsibility in pub Union, and a triumph for rebellion and slavery." lic affairs, it is his duty, as well as his right, to Am I to be told that I am persuading the people endeavor, by argument, by reason, by the light of that this is a war, not for the preservation of the experience to impress his convictions on the pub Government, nor for the restoration of the Union.

> ment is founded upon the axiom that all govern It is the doctrine of slavery, not freedom-of ments derive their powers from the consent of despotisms, not republics. Let us have this un the people. Our fathers fought the Revolution | derstood at once; we know our duties, we will ary war to vindicate that principle. And when perform them; we know our rights, we will have they came to form this Government they en them. We will obey all laws, we will vield to dervoyed to carry it out, just as far as was con all lawful authority, we will have no violence, we sistent with ordinary stability and power. Why will trespass upon no man. If we do not like a is it that the office of President, the great execu- law, we will seek to repeal it; if we do not ap tive head of a nation of thirty millions of men, is prove a policy, we will try to elect agents who limited to four years? Why except that the vas will reverse it; if we believe a law unconstitution nowers of that office arising from the expenditure al, we will try the question before the Courts. of money, appointments to office, control of the We will do all this perceably, quietly according army and navy, posteffices, land offices, Custom to law, and through the agencies of free speech Houses tax gatherers, Marshals, District Attor free press, free ballot. Leave us these our un nevs, should once in four years be laid at the feet, doubted rights, and we ask no more; we will use of the people, that they might thereby more com them. If unsuccessfully, we will submit. If pletely control every question connected with the successfully, the Republicans must submit But executive branch of the Government? Why was understand now, if we are deprived of these, if the office of Representative limited to two years, the agencies of successful revolution are illegally except that thereby the people might cont of depied us, we will then feel it to be the duty of more completely the legislative departments of freedom to maintain our rights as best we may the Government, and regulate, by their judg even though it may be by the sword and the bay ment, by their will, by their whim, if you please, onet. We make no threats. We incite no viothe passage or repeal of any law? This Govern lence. If there be violence, we will not begin it ment is not a despotism; it is a temple of liberty. If there be mobs, we will not incite them. I and on its portal is written the inscription that I there be trouble, we will not create it. We want the ministrations at its altar are controlled by the peace. We want to appeal to the people as law people, and that changes in the priesthood are abiding citizens. We intend to do it. If we are worked by the people, when they please, through not hindered, all wifi be well. If we are hin the agency of free press, free speech, free bal dered, let our opponents beware, for they will

our system, every question of policy is remitted people, deprived of the means of peaceable reto the people. They are not only the sources of dress, is a consuming fire. power, b t the immediate arbiters of every question con ected with t . Government. They are to decide every question. How by chance? No! but upon colm deliberation and free discussion, said: No question which must be discussed by the peo My fellow citizens of the good county of Butple is too important to be discussed openly, or ler, this vast assemblage, this sea of people suging in tion. Here the cannon belched forth a too delicate to be discussed freely.

Who, then, shall take umbrage at our meetand petition for redress of grievances." Will

A ruthless mob of soldiers destroyed a paper the Administration? What, is the Administra-

heard of the Jeffersonian-stimulated by cowards . "In this country especially, it is a habit not -attack and destroy the office of the paper. Col- only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but onel Carrington lectures the people on the perni even essential to its stability, to regard the Adcious habit of the recent popular demonstration ministration at any time existing as distinct and against a newspaper of the State, but what has separate from the Government itself, and to can Colonel C. or the General done to punish these vass the proceedings of the one without a thought

down-obey the Constitution and the laws, and And shall this agent-this servant-this thing make no resistance, not even the semblance of a which you made and can unmake, take excep resistance; meet the questions in a d fferent way tions to our meetings and discussions, because we and elsewhere-in your Courts-and all political appeal from them, their judgment, their wisdom

with force-force by fore, violence by violence | Shall a mob call us to account? Oh! gentle If there can't be justice done in that way, then men, mobs are lawless, destructive of liberty, resort to retaliation. Pointing to a banner sur- destructive of rights, destructive of good governrounded by butternuts, on which was inscribed, | ment. They ought to be put down by the offi-"In questions of power, let no more be said of cers of the Government. If they are not so put confidence in man, but bind him down from mis- down, it is lawful to meet lawless violence with

attempt was made by the party in power to per | tionary for it, and find that loyal'y means fidelity petuate their existence upon unlawful grounds, to the King. I see in this morning's paper that then he was for resistance, and would scorn him gentleman said in a speech last night to a Union self as being born in the United States, and not Club, that Abraham Lincoln was our King. Now, willing to resist. Jefferson had said, "Resist | if these people mean by loyalty fidelity to King ance to tyrants is obedience to God," but it won't Abraham, I tell them frankly, that it will not do come to that. Those before him give evidence to go a dollar on Democratic loyalty; but if they that the Administration won't dare to trifle with | mean by disloyalty fidelity to every constitutional twenty five millions of people. He closed by obligation, to the performance of every duty, then paying a handsome tribune to the Democracy the Democratic is as loyal as any party which who had faced the weather, and come up to that ever existed. Democrats disloyal! Is not this Council, signifying by their presence that this our Government-our country? Did not our fathers make it and fight for it? Have we not a share in its greatness and glory and beneficence? Mr. Pendleton being introduced commenced Has not the Democratic party administered it successfully for nine tenths of all its years? Have FELLOW CITIZENS: I heard Mr. McKinney say we ever held Hartford Conventions, or asserted a to you a moment ago that some military man had bigher law? Democrats disloyal! I say that said last night that if he had command of this never, since the origin of the Government, has think he would have a good time in dispersing it. Ition, more devoted to the Union, more wedded to I think he would find out that it requires a power every principle of civit and religious liberty, more greater than his to break up the meetings of the determined to maintain them, than the Demo-

people. This remark of Mr. McKinney's awaken | crats of to day-peace Democrats and all. We ed a train of thoughts in my mind to which I pro | will not defend the Administration in its errors, pose to call your attention for a few moments; in its corruptions, in its follies, or in its crimes; and I do this the more readily as the speeches al and if this constitutes disloyalty, the Democratic ready made this morning leave me no fresh topic party is disloyal. We will appeal to the peoplewe will discuss political questions before them-We are about to enter upon a long and bitter we will ask their judgment upon those questions. political contest. The indications already show We will prefer the judgment of the people to the that it will be warmly contested. The condition | indgment of their servants. If this is disloyalty,

which now environ the country, the mighty in | Let us see how this new-fangled doctrine and vigor, to all thoughtful and patriotic men. It I have been to Washington lately. I have seen is to be feared that they will lend intemperance, the high carnival kept there. I have seen the and intolerance and bitterness to those who are dancing and fiddling while Rome was burning. I less thoughtful and more partisan. The Demo- have seen the thieves and plunderers hang around cratic party has a hard duty to perform. We are the Treasury as crows do around the carcass; and liable to be misunderstood and defamed, our under the influence of an atmosphere which they views will be misrepresented, our actions will be created, the President suspended the writ of ha called in question, our motives will be impugned, beas corpus, and committed to his agents the our fidelity to the Constitution and to the integ power of arbitrary arrest. I have seen military rity of the Union will be denied. It will always men like General Stone removed from their com be so with any party which is willing to put itself mand, consigned to close confinement, kept there in opposition to the policy of any Administration | six months, and again without trial, without ex during a war, and especially a civil war An un planation, released from imprisonment, and re bending devotion to principle is then called fac stored to his position. I have seen women like tious opposition to the Government. A firm ad | Mrs. Brinsmade, arrested in Washington, hurried herence to ancient forms and precedents is called off to New York, and kept in close custody in a sympathy with treason and rebellion. A refusal station house until the fact and the cause of her to approve usurpations of power, on the plea of confinement were forgotten. I believe the power necessity, is called a malignant indisposition to was usurped by the President. I believe that it use loyal means to maintain legitimate authority. was exercised by the officers under the influence A refusal "to bow the pregnant hinges of the of partisan malice and private ill-will. And shall knee where thrift might follow fawning," is called I, a Representative of the people, bow my head a desire to distract the united loyal sentiment of in acquiescence, and hold my tongue in silence, the North. A refusal to fawn and flatter at the lest if I speak I may persuade the people that I feet of those in power is called an attempt to am right? And they may say to Mr. Lincoln that bring the office's of the Government into con this usurpation must cease, and these offenses tempt, and thus to weaken their power. And an against personal liberty must be stopped. Under appeal from the office holders to the people, just the influence of these men, I have seen Mr. Lin such as we are making to day, is called, in the coln yield to a pressure which he said he could cant phrese of this day, a disloyal procedure, not resist, and against his better judgment issue worthy of the reprobation of all good citizens, and his proclamation of emancipation, which he said deserving speedy and severe punishment at the was of no more use than the bull against the hands of the officers. We Democrats are not to comet. I believed he had no power to issue it; I be exempt from the common fate of all opposi | believe it has resulted, and can result, in nothing but disaster. I believe it has divided the North Already we see that violence is threatened; and united the South; and shall I refuse to say that the papers are filled with inflammatory ap | so to the people, lest if I speak, they may say to

they counseled the commission of a crime? No! publicans. The majority of Congress have given

And when I see that a Conscription Act has

I am told that a military necessity requires it from Mr. Postmaster Blair, the confidential "that the prophetic heart of the President long ago foretold the issue which the Southern agitators were foreing on the country, when he said that the United States must all be free or all slave and this is the issue of the hour-not of

Or by reading the letter of Mr. Thurlow Weed its execution. It is his right to test the constitu I desire to make this record: If it comes to be lie mind, to endeavor to secure at their hands and but for the freeing of negroes, and that I am, through their power at the ballot box a repeal of therefore, guilty of a disloyal practice? Away with all this doctrine that free speech, free dis-I cannot be mistaken in this. The Govern leussion free opinion, is disloyal or improper

lot, and, therefore, never by the sword. Under find that the wrath of an indignant and outraged

MR. VOORBEES'S SPRECH

The President introduced Mr. Voorhees, who gests many important reflections. It is signifi-

cant of popular alarm, and at the same time of ing wounds of my bleeding country. This Govpopular determination. The clouds of danger to ement was made by compromise and concesthe Constitution, to personal liberty, and to personal, which procured the consent of the gaysonal security are plainly perceived by the Amer | erned, and by these means alone can it be reican people, and they have resolved, as becomes sored in a free Republican form. These princifreemen, to meet the storm and defy its lury wes I have represented in Congress, and in them But this is nothing new in the history of the race I have been indersed by the people. If they had to which we belong. Executive encroschmen a prevailed at every period of our history, no mourn and Executive outrages have marked all the re ing mothers, no desolate wives, no sobbing gions of the past. They seem new and strange o phans, no bereaved friends, woeld now fill the to us to day, but you have only to turn your eyes land. back over other ages to find that they were fa- But, gentlemen, bad as I conceive war to be, miliar to our fathers and our forefathers. They at best as a remedy for our national distress, yet have assailed every experiment of self-govern- it becomes infinitely worse when it is treacherment in the annals of mankind. But is there ously and dishonestly prosecuted. I will not anything in the history of the American people to dwell on the manifold violations of the public cause us to doubt or despair of the final result of confidences of which this Administration has been a contest between the people and unlawful usurp- guilty in the conduct of the war. The country ers for power? Does any one in view of these knows all that by heart. From the first blow to multitudes and in view of the high inspiration | the present hour the abolition of slavery by every which they draw from the glorious example of means-by confiscation, by proclamation, by tax their ancestors, suppose that the American name ation on the white laborer, and at last by the enand heart can be subjugated to the im rollment of the black man alongside of the white occupying position and place for a brief season at | energy and engrossed the patriotism of the Presithe head of our public affairs? We hear vain dent and his supporters. If the Union was rethreats and insulting boasts of power on all hands stored to-day by their policy, it would not be the against the amjority of the people by your tem Union of the fathers. It would be a Union of The Democratic party gave nearly a hundred of the community It would be a Union also of thousand majority of the popular vote in the elec- centralized Federal power. The purse has been tions last fall. Is it to be crushed out and robbed grasped; the sword has been seized; the army is of the peaceful and happy fruits of a constitu to be filled by forcible conscription; habeas cortional victory by an arrogant, insolent and tyran pus is to be torn eway from the citizen; all power nical minority? Shall we bow the knee of sup | was surrendered by the last Congress to the Exthey stride over our humbled and prostrate forms, for which your prayers ascend. We demand the graves between their legs? Have we masters and as Jackson supported them

degradation on all others. isted to mar the peace and happiness of mankind, ments of liberty and Union They were the l'harisees of the Scriptures They During the whole of Mr. V's speech the masses rial in their manners, and sought to control the was continued and deafening. opinions of men by violence, as they do to day. They thanked God that they were better than adopted unanimously: other people, when, in the sight of the blessed Master, they were a generation of vipers. In a later day this same class of malignants and intolerants were seen inside the walls of Jerusalem. when Titus was encamped before her gates. we earnestly recommend a Democratic National Conven-They were then inciting mobs and inhuman mas sacres against those who dared to differ from them in opinion. These lessons of blood and crime are inherited by the lineal descendants of that the Democracy be invited to meet with the delegates those who perpetrated them, and we see them again threatened and reproduced in our midst.

The ancient Republics of Greece and Rome were

Resolved, That by selecting a candidate for Governor of Ohio, our choice devolves upon one who was our steward, and who for six consecutive years has been filled with this class of virulent persecutors for greeted with the "Well done, good and faithful servant;" opinion's sake. Nero and his abject slaves about upon one who, with prophetic voice, gave to his people him, who charged disloyalty and treason on any Roman citizen who dared to question the bateful level the Union as it was constructed, and the Constitutyrant's purity and policy. They did their mas. | tion as it was organized; upon one whose imagination, ter's bidding just as the hired spies and perjured aggrega ing the blessings of the past, beguiled his judginformers in the pay of this Admisistration do theirs. They smote down life and liberty in the and scattered by the storm; upon Clement L. Vallanname of loyalty to a ruler who violated every DIGHAM. principle of Roman law, and every instinct of here. They now rage at such men as you, because you dare to assemble here, although the Constitution secures you that right. They say

nati Enquirer, is to be turned out of church and | dered. charitably consigned to the flames of perdi | In consequence of the insufficiency of the potion. Your company is also to be chosen for live force, and the consequent insecurity of the you. Certain men you are not to speak to or be streets, those who are obliged to be out after seen in association with. You are, gentlemen, dark go armed. A lady was badly wounded by in all things, and in every form, to comply with the accidental discharge of a pistol, daopped in a the dictation of these, your self-constituted mas public saloon last night. Unless some immediate ters; and then, perhaps, they will graciously per- steps are taken by the authorities to put a stop mit you to be considered loval and faithful citi to this state of affairs, the citizens will, in self zens. In what terms shall I characterize these defence, take the matter up. A vigilance com miscreants, these pirates on the rights of the per mittee is already talked of .- [N. Y. Herald's ple, these invaders of constitutional liberty, the e Washington dispatch, 19th. most profligate traitors to the laws of God and man? They have not been seen alone in civil affairs. The men who are now denouncing freedom of opinion and treedom of speech, would, if METROPOLITAN HALL. they dared, do now as their prototypes have done in times past in the great struggles for religious liberty. They would have kindled the flames of martyrdom around Ridley and Latimer, and lis Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY CLOTH SACQUES tened complacently to the dving groups of John Rogers. They would have bunted to death the Catholies of Maryland, and bored the ears of Quakers on Boston Comm n My free born fel low citizens, this unhallowed spirit must be met, defied and crushed, or like the huge and slimy

in the exercise of your legal privilege you ques-

tion the policy and the honesty of your public

folds of a serpent, it will crush us. The struggle Sr Harcourt Courtley Mr. F. B. Conway. may be fierce, and it may be bloody, but the issue | Lady Gay Spanker | Mr. F. B. Couway. | Dolly Spanker | Mr. Felix A. Vincent. is sate Eternal right and justice are with us. Grace Barkaway Miss Marion Macarthy Some may fall, but their graves will be as the granes of Hampden and Russell. Flowers of immortality will bloom over them. Their namewill be embalmed in the rich odors of a blessed memory, while those who betray constitutional libe to man the right of conscience will take rank along side of Ameitl in the roll of infamy. Why, how came this Government to be founded, this land to be not essed by our fathers? They fled from the shadow of thrones to escape us: such per contions as now a sail American cit years. They exerned, the we will also escape. but in a different mode from our ancestors at that time We will not flee We will abide here. We will frienfully obey all the laws. This is our strength. We have ever been a law abiding party. But before God and man, I this day sol emily wern the Republican party that it shall TV. as follows:
Mr. and Mrs. GEN. TOM THUMB in wedding oney the laws plan It has spent its last hour of law'e-s violence with impunity We know the COMMODORE NUTT and MISS MINNIE. lesson of the Declaration of Independence beheart. Certain rights ere inclienable. We will not be collect of them. King George tried that He aur ted citizens without law as they have The whole BRIDAL PARTY, (group of four.) been arrested here in Ohio. He transported them to distant rugions, as your citizens have been transported. He held them without trial. So has Mr Lincoln The violations of personal

bandonment of similar outrages can alone prevent a like result in 1863. Do we stind in awe of those who would deny as the rights which our sires purchased at Bunker Hill and Yorktown? I do not, nor do you Death comes but once to the brave, while a cow ard dies a thousand deaths before is time in fearful anticipation. No extent of Territory, no expanded Union, can compensate us for the loss of civil liberty, and in support of this assertion I

liberty created a revolution in 1776, and the total

am willing to endure all that malice can inflict. As to the terrible issues involved in the procecution of the war in which we are engaged. I have my decided opinions, and I expect always to express them. I have always thought, and now think, and so assert, that it could have been averted if the spirit of common had now that averted if the spirit of compromise had prevailed in Republican councils. Not one blow need to have been struck. All might have been peace To be delivered at the Government Stables in Indianapoand Union to-day. The record of the Thirty-sixth Congress shows 1863

who defeated compromise, and thus brought war;

with all its train of horrors. That is one of the

settled questsons which cannot escape history. You have witnessed the progress of this war It was to be ended in sixty days, according to Cabinet authority. We are now approaching the end of the second year, "Watchman tell us of the night, what the signs of compromise " How does the problem of a restoration of the Union by the means of the sword look to you and to the world now? I never believed, and do not now believe, that war will ever restore this Union. I the Union of these States, and bind up the gap mehit dies

perious and unhallowed will of any one man man in the ranks of the army, has absorbed the

porary servants at Washington, and their Sat | prostrated States, and a discordant, mixed popuraps, minions and tools all over the country. lation of free blacks with the free white laborers pliants to those whom we have utterly defeated ecutive, until his own organs assert that he has according to law? Must our tongues be silent at more power than the Czar of Russia or the Emtheir bidding, and our arms be paralyzed because peror of France. Gentlemen, this is not the feast they swagger and bluster in our presence? On to which we were invited in the opening scenes what ment do these upstart Casars feed, that of this war. This is not the kind of Government and scarce give us leave to find dishonorable old institutions of liberty as Jefferson laid them.

ready booted and spurred to ride us? and shall Fellow citizens, we are in the midst of gloom we, like Isacher, bow to the loathsome burden? and trial. But I am not without hope. The Who are the lords of the hour who shall thus darkest hour is nearest day. The bow of promise strike down the high and immortal estate of lib. is just behind the clouds. They will vanish and erty in this land? Is Abraham Lincoln your the halcyon days of peace will return. Let us Government? Is Edwin M Stanton your Gov. obey the laws until we can reach once more that ernment? The Constitution says the people con | shrine of freedom and that terror of tyrants, the stitute the American Republic. Who shall gain ballot box, and there, in a peaceful way, revolusay this fundamental doctrine of free government? I tionize the Government, and change its policy. He who would do so is only fit to be a slave, and But you must preserve your liberties in order to should wear a collar with his master's name on it. do this. Assert your sovereign majesty. You He is too base to claim his own inherent rights, are the peers of Presidents and Kings. Think and readily becomes the abhorred instrument of and act for yourselves. The great battle of 1864 those in authority who seek to inflict a similar has already commenced. It is the Austerlitz of constitutional freedom on this continent. Light Gentlemen, this servile class is, unfortunately, your camp fires now and keep them burning. at this time very large in our midst, and not Advance the column. Rear the Constitution content with their own abasement, they seek to aloft at its head. Let the people gaze on it as a avenge their self-humiliation by do matizing and brazen serpent in the wilderness for the healing dictating to men who possess upright and true of our sins and our sufferings. And when the souls. They belong to a very ancient and very contest is over and the inalienable rights of man infamous type of hum mity. In all ages, in the are vindicated, may a merciful God give us back most remote periods of the world, they have ex- our old Government, clothed in the sacred habili-

wore sour faces and slandered their neighbors as | manifested their approbation by frequent and loud they do now. They were tyrannical and dietato- applause, and when he concluded, the cheering

Mr. Maginnis offered the following, which were

WHEREAS, It is of the highest importance, in the pres eat slarming state of affairs, that he sentiment of the people should be ascertained and expressed; therefore, Resideed by the Phird Congressional District of Ohio, in Mass Meeting, in the City of Hamilton, That tion to be held in the city of Indianapolis, on the third Tuesday of May next, and request the Democratic National Committee to issue a call for the same, in pursnance of the usages of former conventions; and further, R-solved, That by selecting a candidate for Governor this solemn warning; "In the day thou eatest the fruit of

Residred, That the Pemocracy of the Third Congresjustice. We are now witnessing exactly the true Democrats of Come tient, and hall with a single same thing-the same base principle at work | voice their great champion of constitutional government,

ment, and preserved his faith in the unity of the Gov-

THE HORRORS OF THE CAPITAL - A reign of you are traitors, as Nero's soldiers did, because terror exists in Washington. Murders, assinits, garroting and robberies are of daily occurrence. Yesterday General Buford had his pocket picked servants. You are to be ostracised in social life, of mneteen hundred dollars while in an ovster oppressed and hunted down in business, traduced saloon, the thief escaping with his booty. Early in your characters, if you dare to use your own this morning Lieutenant Graham, of the Second judgment in affairs which vitally affect all your | Vermont cavalry, was found in his bed in a hotel interests. You are not to be allowed to select with his throat cut. Before a physician could be what you shall read. To be seen with a Cinein procured he expired. It is thought he was mur-

AMUSEMENTS.

Second night of the renowned artistes

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1863, B urcicault's Splendid Comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents Lady and Gentleman 75 Each additionalledy 25 al ery...... 25 MA No single seats sold in Private Boxes. Best Doorsopen at 7% o'clock. Performance commence at 8 precisely.

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PROPOSALS. Sealed Proposals.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 23, 1863.

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220 Artillery Horses,

is Indiana, by or before the seventh (7th) day of April, Said horses to be of dark colors, not less than fifteen and one-half bands high, from six (6) to pine (9) years . old, strong, quick and active, entirely sound, well broken and square trotters in harness. No hids entertained for less than the whole number.

Payment made on completion of contract, subject t

rms and specifications heretofore advertise

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JAMES A. EKIN, A. Q.M., U. S. A.

Suburban Lots for Sale.

have done all my duty. This is my Government. I owe it allegiance, and I have paid it. But the ways of this Administration have not more or less, lying between the National Road (Washingbeen my ways. Had the power been mine, I ton street) and the extension of Market street, a ross the would have employed far other means to restore 6, township 15, range 4.

A H. DAVIDSON.

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MEDICAL.

Dr. Ludlum's Specific,

Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Whites Strictures

COMPLAINTS OF THE ORGANS OF

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THE Gonorrhosa, or commonly called Clap, is a dis-gusting malady, and is too well known to require any explanation; it is easy to be got, but it is difficult to

and poor, both married and single. Although so trouble-

worse than the disease itself. The common fast

some in itself, so distressing and sometimes fatal, it is a

disease, the treatment of which, has generally been

reatment is first to deprive you of all business; then

comes a course of starvation-living on bread and tea

water gruel, or some kin tot slops; you must then be bled,

cupped or leached, combined with names ing medicines,

some months' treatment in this way, which the patient

bears with great fortitude for fear of exposure; he is dis-

charged, or discharges himself, with an irritable uretor,

a swelled testicle, an onlargement of the prostrate glands

This Specific, which acts like a charm, with a few dozen

on tone diseases, and is quite pleasant to take, and which

has cured thousands in New York, Philadelphia, Balti-

more and many of the Southern cities, is a certain and effectual remedy, that makes a rapid andpermanent cure.

without regard to diet, drink or exercise, except wrest-

ling, jumping or over-straining. This remedy is un-

equaled by anything get discovered for the cure of those

fectly safe, as it is purely vegetable. It contains no mer-

cury, so that you can expose yourself to all kinds of

weather, without the least danger from the medicine.

And if you are careful in wrapping up your paste, you

deprived from going into company, or being detected by

This is no quack medicine, but a remedy discovered and

used with immense success by a regular physician, and

CAUTION-None is genuine without the signature of

the proprietor, W. F. Davidson, around the box. All in-

fringements of trade marks will be prosecuted with the

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

ITHE copartnership heretofore existing between the

H. & W. R. Hogshire have purchased the interest of Jac

Copartnership.

THE under-igned will continue the Grocery business

at the old stand, No. 25 West Washington street, In-

disnapelis, under the firm name of W. R. Hogshire & Co., where they will be pleased to see their friends and cos-

DRY COODS.

HOSIERY.

500 DOZEN COTTON HOSE, TO BE

HOOP NEETE'S.

IRISH LINENS.

READY MADE SHIRTS.

3,500 Yards Thomas Bell & Co.'s celebrated

300 Dozen Shirts, warranted to fit and made

of the best material—bought before the great rise and offered at a price the material could not be bought for

NECK TIES,

Selected with the greatest care-prices lower than any-

SUSPENDERS.

A large assortment, among which is the celebrated K'NGSTON BRACE.

SHIRT PRONTS.

LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS.

UNDERSHIRTS.

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Our stock is the most extensive in this city, and being

leterwined to make this an important branch in our buil-

THONSSEN & LAHEY.

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Illinois and Fennessee sts.,

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP BERETOFORE EXISTING BF-

The books and accounts will be at the stable, and either

party is authorized to settle them. Those having accounts

Livery and Sale Stable.

Having purchased the interest of Henry Allen in the

Livery and Sale Stable, on Fearl street, in the rear of the

Palmer Howe, I will keep at all times a good stock of

horses, carriages and buggies on hand, for the con-venience of the public. I would solicit the patronage of

all frien's of the late from and the public generally, mch21-dlw WILLIAM HINESLEY.

ATTORNEYS.

CHAS. W. STAGG.

Attorney at Law

NO. 6 TEMPERANCE HALL.

ACENCY.

SEIDENSTICKER & KAPPES

REAL ESTATE AND

COLLECTING AGENCY.

No. 95 East Washington Street.

FFER their services to the public for the Purchase Sale and Renting of Real Estate, and for effecting

nan population gives us peculiar advantages for ef-

fecting quick sales, to which we call the attention of Real

NOTICE.

THE annual election for pine Directors of this Com-

pany will be held at the office of the Company, is he City of Madison, on the 4th Thursday (26th) of March

The poll will be opened at 2 P. M. and closed at 4 P. M. By order, &c. THOS. POLLOCK, Secretary.

Manuson, Indiana, February 25th, 1963.

THOS. PO! LOCK, Secretary.

ctions. Our extensive acquaintance among the Ger-

mch19-'68-dly

with the firm are requested to have them settled at once.

tween the under igned, in the Livery and Sale le. was dissolved by neutral convent on the Bith inst.

WILLIAM HINESLEY.

Indianapolis, Indiana.

(Job lot from New York Auctions.) All Lineas from

at 75c per Skirt of 20 springs.

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linen from 52 1/4 -- 80c, last year's prices.

20 Doz. at Wholesale at 3 he spring. Retail

400 Gent's and Boys' Half Hose,

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W. F. DAVIDSON, Sole Proprietor.

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JAMES E. WATTS,

JNO. F. COUNCIL.

W. R. HOGSHIRE.

S. H. HOGSBIRE

J. F. COUNCIL,

diseases. It is extracted from our own plants, and isper-

or a disease of the neck of the bladder.

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utmost rigor of the law.

of the late firm.

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Sold by Druggists senerally.

ections, lorions, contments, and warm fomentacions.

MR EDITOR-PLEASE ANNOUNCE Lient H. S. GARNER, late of Bracken's Cavalry, as a candidate for City Marshal, subject to the decision of the Union Democratic Convention.

THE FRIENDS OF P. C. LEARY ANbounce him as a candidate for City Attorney, subject to the decision of the City Democratic Convention.

IN MR EDITOR-PLEASE ANnounce HUGHEY SLAVEN as a candidate for Street get clear of It is a companion that few admire; it per-Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic vades all classes of socie y-both male and female, rich Union Convention, and oblige EN EDITOR SENTINEL-PLEASE AN

nounce C. G WERBE as a candidate for Mayor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. MR EDITOR-PLEASE ANNOUNCE Every few days the medicines are changed; and after the none of J. S. GOLD as a candidate for City Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

EDITOR SENTINEL-PLEASE AN-

nounce ALPHONSO S. BURT as a Democratic candidate for City Marshal, subject to the decision of the Conven-MANY VOTERS. EDITOR SENTINEL-PLEASE AN. nounce the name of F. PROTZMAN as a candidate for

City Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic MANY DEMOCRATS. ## EDITOR SENTINEL-PLEASE ANnounce E. HAUGH a candidate for Trustee of Center Township, Marion county, subject to the decision of the will have no taste or smell from it, so that you are not

Uncon titional Union Convention, on the 14th inst. EDITOR SENTINEL - YOU ARE requested by many citizens to announce the name of WILLIAM M. HARRISON, Esq., as a candidate for City

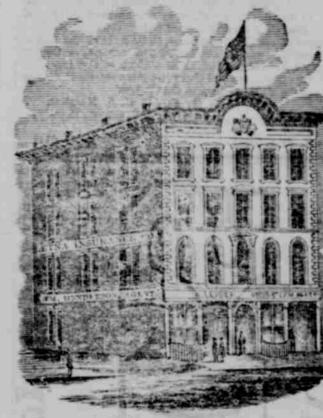
PLEASE ANNOUNCE THE NAME of DAVID S. McKERNAN as a candidate for the office of City Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic

Convention. (著"EDITOR SENTINEL-IF RODERICK BEEBE, Esq., will consent to submit his name to the Democratic Municipal Nominating Convention, as a candidate for the next Mayor of the city of Indianapolis, he will be supported by many citizens of the 9th, 8th, 1 t, this day dissolved by neutual consent. J. F. Council, 8 4th, 2d, 3d, 6th 7th and 5th Wards. K. Watts in the partnership, and will settle the business

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN nounce the name of GEORGE W. PITTS as a condidate for Mayor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Union Convention.

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Erected 1859-Owned by the Co. Cash Capital and Surplus, \$2,265,175 82.

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Fire Insurance Corporation in the United States I SPE IALA TENTION GIVEN TO THE INSURANCE of farm property, dwellings and out-buildings. Inares such buildings or contents in a very favorable manner, for three or five years. ness, we will give great inducements to dealers, promising to charge less than the market price for any arricle.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid in Cash. WM. HENDERSON, Agent, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. mch21-'63-d1y

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353 AND 355 WASHLIGTON STREET, N. Y. CITY. GOVERNMENT COFFEE.

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